

WILD ENTHUSIASM FOR ROOSEVELT BY PROGRESSIVES

Demonstration Lasts for One Hour and Thirty-Three Minutes.

BEGINS AT FIRST MENTION OF THE COLONEL'S NAME

Exceeds Previous Record Established in Behalf of Bryan in 1908.

FEATURE OF OPENING SESSION

Leaders Admit Doubt as to How Long They Will Be Able to Control Delegates.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Progressive National Convention opened in the auditorium to-day with a record-breaking demonstration for Colonel Roosevelt.

For one hour and thirty-three minutes the delegates and spectators roared, shouted, cheered and applauded. They sang the Progressive battle hymns, paraded the aisles and howled down all attempts to check them.

The demonstration exceeded the previous record of one hour and twenty-nine minutes established in the Democratic convention in Denver in 1908 in behalf of W. J. Bryan.

Raymond Robins, temporary chairman, had spoken just three sentences of his keynote speech when he mentioned Colonel Roosevelt's name. A wave of enthusiasm that amounted to nothing less than a paroxysm resulted.

"The foremost citizen of the world," was Robins' characterization of Roosevelt. The response was instantaneous. "We want Teddy," roared the delegates, and the demonstration was on.

With umbrellas raised, they began marching about the hall. They bowed upon the stage and waved Victor Mordock's hand until the stalwart Kansan's collar was wilted. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and another man seized a delegate bearing an American flag and carried him around the hall on their shoulders.

Banners were torn from their places and stanchions were lifted from the floor.

"ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS," BATTLE HYMN OF MARCHERS

Chairman Robins made several attempts to quell the demonstration and then gave it up. The band chimed in with the Progressive battle hymns, and soon the surging crowd was tramping the aisles to the strains of "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The demonstration soon spread to the balconies, and the spectators joined in. Banners were snatched from their hangings and waved bearing these inscriptions:

"Teddy and Safety First."
"If Teddy Were President, Where Would Villa Be?"
"The People Want T. R., a Regular American."

"Why Take Chances? We Know What Roosevelt Can Do!"
"We Want Teddy" and other Progressive slogans.

Then the band switched to "Marching Through Georgia" and a medley of popular airs, and the aisles became so blocked that no one moved for several minutes.

While the marchers stood still, they kept up the din, and after it had been going on one hour George W. Perkins decided to go to his hotel and wait for it to subside. The Michigan delegation tramped in from the rain outside, and their leaders demanded an outdoor demonstration.

"Teddy is not afraid of the rain," they shouted. "Get out and march." They filed from the hall into the deluge outside chanting, "Teddy, you're a bear."

ENTHUSIASM NOT DAMPENED BY THEIR SOGGY GARMENTS

Some of the delegates returned in their soggy garments with banners and flags bedraggled and dripping, but their enthusiasm was not dampened, for they joined the marching, roaring through again.

The leaders then discussed means to quiet the uproar. "Let them yell," counseled one. "Now that they have started, it will be easier to delay action on a nomination."

A proposal to use the police to quell the demonstration was discussed, but it was decided that the experiment was too dangerous. Some of the enthusiasts who had been waving bandanas became dissatisfied with their efforts, so they took off their coats and waved them above their heads. One delegate put a black slouch hat with a bandana around it on a tall pole and paraded around. "Whoopie!" he roared; "he's in the ring."

Meanwhile, scouts came in with the report that the Republican convention had adjourned, and had not been marked by any special enthusiasm. Their arrival was the signal for another outbreak. Chairman Robins finally gave up the gavel and took up a "big stick."

The crowd caught the point, and began to quiet down. Finally, at 2:37 o'clock, Mr. Robins resumed his speech, after telling the leaders that he would not risk mentioning the Colonel's name again. There were more outbursts and demonstrations, but they were short. When Mr. Robins declared the American people were waiting for the Progressive convention to name a leader, the delegates chorused, "We'll name him!"

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Hopes for Harmony



WILLIAM E. BORAH.

PARTY SEEMS BENT ON SUICIDAL COURSE

Republicans Again Abandon Themselves to a Bitter Contest of Personalities.

SPLIT ON NO GREAT ISSUES

Progressives Apparently Determined to Support No Candidate But Roosevelt—Regulars Decide to Nominate Hughes.

BY CHARLES E. HASBROOK.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 7.—It is evident to any disinterested observer that the Republican party again has abandoned itself to a bitter contest of personalities, and that it has lost its opportunity to give the country a demonstration of patriotic usefulness.

Once more the conflicting elements, centering wholly around the conflicting candidacies, seem bent upon a suicidal course. They are split on no great issues. They are driven apart by no vital questions of policy. They are tearing their strength wholly upon other lines—a circumstance which the whole country must deplore.

In a season like this, when the American people are face to face with the most serious problems, it would seem that the historic Republican party would have placed itself in a position either to contribute a strong and forceful administration or at least to have given us a minority, which would have stood watch over the majority party.

MAY NOT BE TOO LATE

TO BURY THE HATCHET

It may not even yet be too late for the Republicans and Progressives to bury their differences and agree upon a program of reconstruction rather than destruction. All signs to-night, however, discourage that hope and lead to the belief that the harmony plans are about to go up on the rocks.

The Progressives seem determined to support no candidate but Roosevelt. The Republicans will not take Roosevelt under any circumstances, and now have definitely decided to nominate Hughes. This means a third ticket and the overwhelming defeat of both factions.

There is still a remote chance that Roosevelt will decline the Progressive nomination once he finds that Hughes stands for all that he himself stands for, but this chance is so remote that a split organization is about as certain as anything can be in such a situation as this.

REICHSTAG PASSES BUDGET

Almost Complete Unanimity in Providing New War Credit of \$3,000,000,000.

[Special Cable to the Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, June 7 (via Amsterdam).—The budget was passed by the Reichstag to-day, the only opposition being the Socialists. There was almost complete unanimity in providing the new war credit of \$3,000,000,000, only two Socialists casting their ballots against it.

Dr. Helfferich, Minister of Finance, told the Reichstag that the war expenditures from January to May, 1916, were approximately \$503,000,000 a month. This, he declared, was extraordinarily small, in view of the enormous quantity of munitions that had been provided to carry out the Verdun offensive.

The opposition of the Socialists, when the vote was taken on the budget, had no bearing upon the war. The Socialists have been agitating for years a new system of taxation to relieve the working man. They have without exception voted against the budget on these grounds. The new war credit will not be drawn upon, it is estimated, until September. Ample funds to carry on the operations until then are on hand from the last loan in February, when more than \$2,500,000,000 was obtained.

ROOSEVELT IS FAVORED

Carried State-at-Large and Eight Districts in North Carolina Primary.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 7.—In the presidential preference primary of Saturday, Roosevelt carried the State-at-large and eight districts, giving him seventeen votes in the Republican National Convention; Hughes, two districts, giving him four votes. For nomination for vice-president, Federal Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, with the State and district majority, received twenty-one votes.

FORT VAUX FALLS INTO GERMAN HANDS

French Forces, After Weeks of Stubborn Defense, Surrender to Enemy.

PARIS WITHOUT ADVICES

Russians Report Gains of Considerable Proportions Over Teutonic Allies.

Fort Vaux, lying some five miles northeast of Verdun, which for weeks past the French had been stubbornly defending against terrific onslaughts by the Germans, has at last fallen into the hands of the Teutons, according to Berlin. The men who defended the fortress to the last surrendered to the Germans, who also captured a large number of guns, machine guns and mine throwers.

Paris, however, says the fort was still in French hands early Wednesday morning, but that since then it had been impossible to communicate with the fort, owing to the violence of the bombardment.

Gains of considerable proportions by the Russians over the Teutonic allies, by the Turks over the Russians and by the Germans over the British are recorded in the latest official communications from Petrograd, Constantinople and London. In the region of Verdun, violent artillery combat is in progress, while on the Austro-Italian line the Italians continue to hold the Austrians from further advances.

Russians Bring Aggregate of Captured Up to 40,000

In the fighting that is going on from the Pripiet marshes to the Rumanian frontier the Russians in their big offensive movement have dislodged the Teutonic allies from fortified positions and brought their aggregate of men captured up to about 41,000. They have also taken seventy-seven guns, 134 machine guns and forty-nine bomb throwers. Among the men made prisoner are 900 officers.

As an offset to the Russian gains over the Teutonic allies, however, Constantinople asserts that in Asia Minor, in the Kope Mountain district, the Russians have been driven eight kilometers eastward from positions extending over fourteen kilometers, suffering losses of more than 1,000 men killed or wounded. The fighting in this immediate vicinity covers a front of over thirty-one miles, with the Turks the aggressors, and with the situation favorable to them, according to Constantinople.

The Germans and the British are still fighting desperately in the vicinity of Ypres, both sides using their artillery in heavy bombardments and their infantry in occasional attacks. In an infantry attack against the ruined village of Hooge, east of Ypres, the Germans succeeded in capturing the British front-line trenches running through the village, but all their attacks elsewhere failed.

Around Verdun, in the region of hill No. 304 and on the right bank of the Meuse from Damplou to Douaumont, the bombardment continues intense.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MORE THAN 40,000 MEN

PETROGRAD, June 7 (via London).—In their new offensive movement the Russians have captured more than 40,000 men, it was announced officially to-day.

The official statement follows: "The successes of our troops in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina are developing. The total number of prisoners and trophies captured in the fighting, which resulted in the enemy being dislodged from his powerfully fortified positions, continue to increase. Since the beginning of the recent campaign until noon Tuesday, General Brusiloff's armies have captured 900 officers, more than 40,000 rank and file, 77 guns, 134 machine guns and 49 trench mortars and, in addition, searchlights, telephones, field kitchens, a large quantity of arms and war material and great reserves of ammunition."

"A number of batteries were captured intact by our infantry with all their guns and limbers. In the recent fighting the enemy has actually proof of the increase in the quantity of war material. The actions have strengthened our confidence that as this material increases the enemy's fortified lines will be more effectively destroyed."

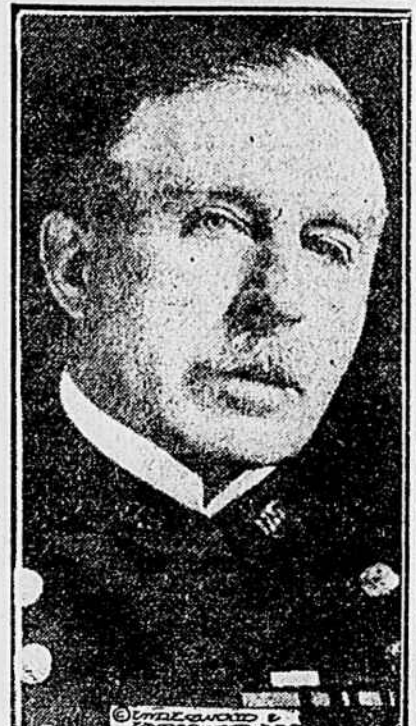
"The valor and dash of our troops were proved by the results achieved in only three days fighting. His Majesty's supreme commander at 1 o'clock last night telegraphed from headquarters the following dispatch congratulating the troops of General Brusiloff on the success attained:

"Transmit to my well-beloved troops on the front under your command the news that I am following with satisfaction their brave deeds, and that I appreciate their bravery. Express to them my gratitude. May the good God assist us in driving the enemy from our territories. I am convinced that all will hold firmly together and fight until the glorious end for Russian arms."

(Signed) "NICHOLAS." "Prudence does not permit us at present to divulge the names of the valiant battalions which fought some times with the loss of all their officers. It is equally impossible to publish the names of the brave general officers killed or wounded or the localities where the combats occurred."

"Caucasus front: In the direction of Erzingan our artillery stopped an offensive movement by large bodies of Turks. In the direction of Bagdad, in the Khanikin region, we occupied strongly fortified Turkish positions after a fight, and our cavalry attacked the Turkish trenches there, sabering several battalions of the enemy."

May be Dark Horse



MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

B. E. KERR ENDS LIFE BY JUMPING INTO RIVER

Lynchburg Salesman Jumps From Mayo Bridge and Disappears From View.

FAIL TO RECOVER HIS BODY

No Reason for Stranger's Act Known Here—Was With Companion, With Whom He Had Been Stopping at Murphy's Hotel.

B. E. Kerr, of Lynchburg, a tobacco salesman for a Winston-Salem, N. C., firm, yesterday afternoon committed suicide by leaping from Mayo Bridge into the water of the James River. The body was not recovered last night.

No reason for the suicide was learned. Kerr was thirty-five years old and lived at 1420 Harrison Street, Lynchburg. He was employed as a salesman by the firm of Taylor Brothers, Winston-Salem, and had been in Richmond several days, stopping at Murphy's Hotel.

Since coming to this city, Kerr had met W. H. Carroll, of the Carroll Shoe Company, of Baltimore, and was rooming with him at Murphy's. The two men were in South Richmond yesterday, and met shortly after 6 o'clock to return to the hotel. Not finding a car at the South Richmond end of the Mayo Bridge when they arrived there, they started to walk.

LEAPS OVER RAIL

WITHOUT ANY WARNING

Carroll was commenting on the increasing depth of the river, as a result of the recent heavy rains, and the enormous water-power open to this city as they started to walk across the bridge. He was not paying particular attention to Kerr and was gazing up the river when suddenly he heard a scuffling on the bridge-rail at his right. Carroll turned in time to see Kerr scrambling to the top of the rail. The cry which arose to his lips died away as he saw his companion balance himself for a bare instant on the rail and then plunge off the bridge. Carroll ran to the rail and reached it in time to see Kerr as he disappeared beneath the water.

At this point the water is considerably deeper than in other portions of the river nearby, and frequently there is a strong current. It is near the Virginia Boat Club. The bridge is at least twenty-five feet above the surface of the river at this point.

Carroll spread the alarm, and bridge watchmen with several pedestrians endeavored to locate the body. The police were notified and joined in the search, but they also were unsuccessful.

Police Headquarters learned that Kerr was a native of Lynchburg, and at once communicated with the police of that city.

BRITISH LOAN FLOATED

More Than \$25,000,000 Borrowed on Call, to Be Used to Pay for Munition Purchases.

[Special to the Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, June 7.—Another British loan of more than \$25,000,000, said to be the forerunner of a still larger one, was floated here to-day through J. P. Morgan & Co. and other bankers. The money, borrowed on call, is to be used to pay for munition purchases. In this country, it is believed.

The loan, it was stated, was against further shipments of gold from Ottawa, Canada. Local banks have been loaning money on call to the British government ever since the beginning of the war, it was learned to-day. In some instances, American securities on deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co. have been used as collateral, pending their sale.

To-day \$4,000,000 more British gold arrived from Canada. Interior banks also are sending their reserves to New York, taking advantage of the higher call rate, and also in anticipation of further call loans to foreign governments.

Emile Fagnou Dead.

[Special Cable to the Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, June 7.—The death is announced of Emile Fagnou, member of the French Academy, and of many learned societies. He was fifty-eight years of age and unmarried. He was the author of many historical and critical works, professor of French literature in the Faculty of Letters, Paris, and had been an academicien since 1900.

NEW PLAN TO END MEXICAN DISPUTE

U. S. May Propose Submission of Whole Subject to International Commission.

DECISION IS WITH WILSON

Many Questions, Arising Out of Relations of Two Countries, Remain Unsettled.

Anti-American Riot in Chihuahua City

CHIHUAHUA CITY, MEX., June 7.—An anti-American riot, incited by a mass-meeting to protest against the continued presence of American troops in Mexican territory, was put down here to-night by the military, after a demonstration had been made against the American consulate and stones hurled at the Foreign Club, in the belief that it was an American institution.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A proposal to General Carranza that the United States and the de facto government of Mexico submit the whole subject of their relations to an international commission is being seriously considered by the administration.

Such a proposal, if it is made, will serve as a reply to the Mexican note demanding withdrawal of the American troops, and may contemplate adjustment of many unsettled differences that for years have embarrassed the relations of the two nations. Settlement by a commission is provided for expressly by the treaty of 1848, which provides further that "should such a course be proposed by either party, it shall be accepted by the other unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case."

President Wilson and General Carranza would appoint an equal number of commissioners under the plan, and the meeting probably would be held somewhere outside the territory of both countries. There was no indication to-night that the President, with whom rests the final decision, whether the proposal shall be made, had yet reached a decision or that the reply would go forward within the next few days.

ECONOMIC AS WELL AS MILITARY QUESTIONS

Just what scope would be given the commissioners has not been worked out. In view of the fact that the Mexican note demands withdrawal of the troops as evidence of good faith, it is probable that this question would have to be considered, although prior to the meetings of the commission no steps toward withdrawal probably would be taken. In addition to military questions, there are economic considerations, now greatly complicated by the European war.

Coming down from bygone years are unsettled questions as to certain portions of the international boundary. Out of the Vera Cruz incident arose new problems which must be cleared up sooner or later, including disposition of the customs revenues collected by General Fagnou, amounting to more than \$1,000,000, and now deposited in this country. There are also claims for property damage at Vera Cruz.

Most far-reaching of all, however, is the question of indemnification for American lives lost and American property destroyed or damaged during the years of revolution in Mexico. No attempt ever has been made to set an estimate upon the amount involved in these claims; but all are recorded at the State Department, awaiting restoration of order and peace in Mexico for a day of settlement.

ALL INTERESTS OF NATION WOULD BE REPRESENTED

While the commission suggestion may not propose to go into a broad discussion of all these matters, it seems likely that each will have its bearing upon the deliberations. For this reason it is thought the membership of the American commission would be so chosen that the military, commercial and financial interests of the nation would all be represented.

Out of such a deliberation, which it is believed General Carranza would welcome, officials believe there might come some definite understanding as to the purposes of the Washington government that it would have its effect not only in Mexico, but also in all Latin-American countries, and make toward a furtherance of the neighborly relations between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

WOMEN DEFY RAINSTORM

Five Thousand March in Parade of National Equal Suffrage Association.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Defying a heavy rainstorm, 5,000 women to-day marched in the parade of the National Equal Suffrage Association, giving an unprecedented demonstration of loyalty to the cause for which they are fighting—woman's vote.

Led by a platoon of police and accompanied by several bands, the women marched two miles through the downtown business district to the Coliseum to present their arguments for the ballot to the Republicans. Thousands of people lined Michigan Boulevard and cheered the marchers as they battled against wind and rain.

THROUGH TRAIN TO BUFFALO LITIA Commencing June 12 for Summer Season, leave Richmond 3 P. M.; arrive Buffalo 7:55 P. M. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

G. O. P. Keynote



WARREN G. HARDING.

NOMINATION OF HUGHES PREDICTED BY LEADERS

Majority of Delegates Believed to Have Reached Decision to Name Justice.

MAY WIN ON SECOND BALLOT

Room Attains Such Proportions That Roosevelt Fails to Hold Veto Power—Colonel Will Probably Be Progressive's Standardbearer.

CHICAGO, June 7.—More political leaders are predicting the nomination of Justice Charles Evans Hughes to-night than at any time since the Republican National Convention began to assemble. They declare that unless the accumulation of overwhelming circumstantial evidence fails to reflect the situation in its true light, the nomination of the Justice will come even sooner than has been predicted. The men who take this view are practical politicians, whose estimates are based on careful canvasses of the delegates.

The situation is illustrated best by the fact that conferences between leaders to discuss the availability of different candidates practically have ceased, indicating their belief that a majority of the delegates already have reached a decision to name Justice Hughes.

Convention observers find it impossible not to be impressed by the constant predictions of these leaders who say that the Hughes boom now has grown to such formidable proportions that Colonel Roosevelt no longer holds the veto power, which, until this afternoon, had been conceded to him as part of the program to bring the Republican and Progressive parties into accord.

TREND DEFINITELY IS TOWARD HUGHES

Four days of constant and persistent effort to bring the two parties together, in which the personality of the nominee was subordinated to harmony, failed to bring the results desired, and the trend toward the contest was definitely toward the nomination of Justice Hughes. Had Colonel Roosevelt announced during this period that he would not support the Justice, the leaders were prepared to turn to any one of the regular Republican candidates. The Colonel remained silent, however, and because the managers of other candidates had fostered the Hughes boom for the purpose of eliminating Roosevelt as a possibility, it grew prodigious, and even a combination of the favorite sons' strength was powerless to check it. The reason for this was that the candidacy of no other Republican made any progress, and delegates pledged to favorite sons found no other presidential possibility but Justice Hughes, to whom they could turn their strength. Justice Hughes thus naturally became the choice of practically all delegates instructed for others. They became eager to go to him as soon as they could secure release from their pledges.

The Hughes managers to-night reiterated their claim that he will have about 300 votes on the first ballot. Frank H. Hitchcock, spokesman for the Hughes followers, said there would be no attempt to nominate the Justice on the first ballot, and that it was their desire to have all the favorite sons delegates deliver their complimentary votes. He believed, however, that the second ballot, with the release of many delegates from their obligations, would swell the Hughes votes to such proportions that his nomination would almost certainly be made on the third ballot. Many of the Hughes supporters were even more optimistic, and said they thought that before the result of the second ballot was announced the drift would be apparent to all delegates, and there would be enough changes of votes to bring a nomination on the second ballot.

WHITMAN TO PLACE HUGHES IN NOMINATION

The Hughes managers expect Arizona, second on the roll of States to yield to New York, so Governor Whitman may place Justice Hughes in nomination. Alabama's delegation is divided and, having no candidate to offer, is expected to pass when the State, first on the roll, is called.

When the Hughes tide became apparent late to-night, many inquiries were made of those who are supposed to speak for him as to whether his acceptance, in case of nomination, would be in any sense contingent upon a third-party nomination by the Progressives. The answer was that such a contingency would in nowise be

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Bringing Up Father Never Loses Its Keen Wit and Delightful Humor

Harding Delivers Carefully-Prepared Keynote Speech.

APPLAUSE NEVER LASTS MORE THAN HALF-MINUTE

Old-Time Leaders Almost Unrecognized as They Walk Into Hall.

ADJOURNS WITHIN TWO HOURS

All Temporary Officers Will Become Permanent Officers at Meeting To-Day.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Republican National Convention, assembled in the Coliseum to-day, heard a keynote speech delivered by Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, perfected an organization and adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. It took just two hours, and in its lack of demonstration, or outbursts of any kind, and its strict attention to business, was reminiscent of the Philadelphia convention of 1900 that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt.

For one hour and twenty minutes Senator Harding, the temporary chairman, delivered a carefully prepared speech, punctuated in the telling points with brief periods of handclapping and applause, but at no time did a demonstration occupy more than a half-minute.

The convention was twenty-five minutes behind the hour arranged for its assembly, but when Chairman Hill of the national committee, brought down his gavel at 11:25 o'clock it moved quickly and with precision until adjournment at 1:25.

OLD-TIME LEADERS ALMOST UNRECOGNIZED

Those of the old-time leaders present who used to march down the aisles to their seats to the tune of an uproar, walked in to-day almost unrecognized. W. Murray Crane, Senator Lodge, Reed Smoot and a lot of the others who came in practically unnoticed, probably because most delegates did not even know them by sight. Chauncey M. Depew was surrounded by a small admiring group. Senator Penrose got a reception from his own delegation, Governor Whitman was recognized by some, but on the whole the convention was more interested in wondering what was going on in the auditorium than it was in the arrival of the men who hitherto have decided what the convention should do with itself.

The hour for assembling was set for 11 o'clock, but there was no semblance of order then, and no one made any pretense of securing it. The delegates stood about and talked, the spectators crowded into the spaces reserved for the delegates, and hundreds of seats on the floor and in the galleries were empty. Chairman Hill eventually gave signs of calling the convention to order, and the uniformed police began moving about urging the delegates into their places.

CHAIRMAN HILLES CALLS CONVENTION TO ORDER

Finally at 11:25 o'clock, Chairman Hill brought down the gavel, and quiet settled down over the big hall. "The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, and a quorum being present," said he, "the convention will be in order. Paraphrasing a remark made by the late President McKinley, this is a year—whatever may have been true of past years—when politics is patriotism and patriotism is politics. Therefore, the audience will please rise and sing two verses of 'America.'"

The band, launched into the air, and led by a male quartet, the floor and galleries joined in a mighty chorus. There was a moment of confusion as the delegates found their seats again, and then Rev. John Timothy Stone, of Chicago, read a prayer. The big audience remained seated at his request. Secretary Reynolds then read the call for the convention, which was published last December in the Chicago Herald and moved about the hall.

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INTERRUPTED FREQUENTLY BY APPLAUSE AND CHEERS

He spoke more than an hour, referring seldom to his manuscript, and was interrupted frequently by applause and cheers as he scored the Democratic administration for inefficiency, incapacity and extravagance, and declared the Republican party's allegiance to protective tariff and national defense. He closed with a peroration on Americanism and Republicanism, which was marked with applause lasting less than a minute. The delegates rose to their feet and some cheered. Some hats were thrown in the air and there was some waving of handkerchiefs, but the delegates quieted quickly, and the temporary chairman recognized speakers from the floor who offered the customary resolutions for perfecting the temporary organization. That was quickly over with, the meeting places of the committees were